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COPY 79
SHEET 2 OF 2

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY



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(C) URBAN INTELLIGENCE BRIEF
PETROPAVLOVSK - KAMCHATSKIY,
U.S.S.R. (INSETS)



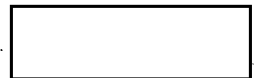
SEPTEMBER 1965

WARNING



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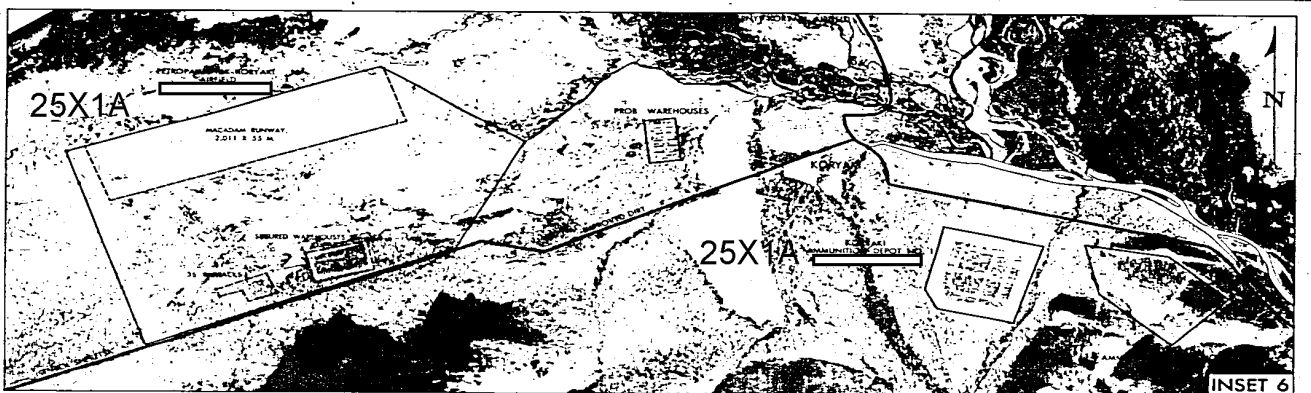
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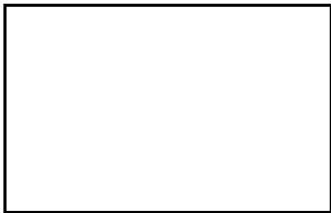
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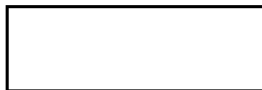
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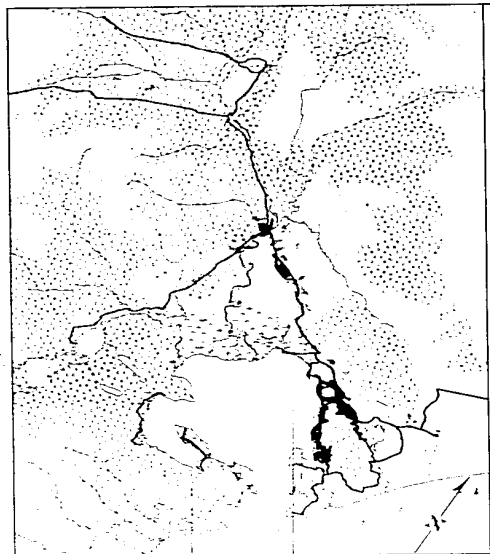
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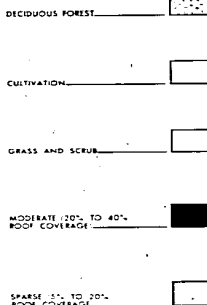


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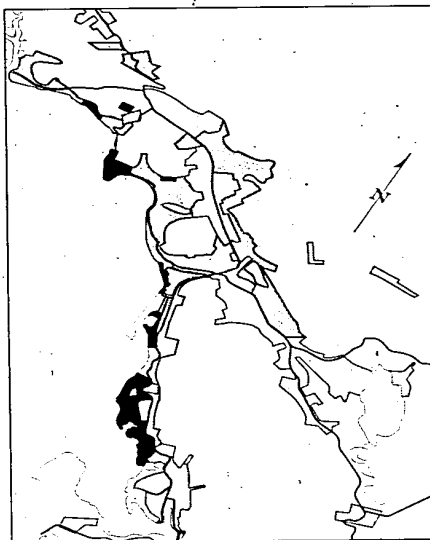
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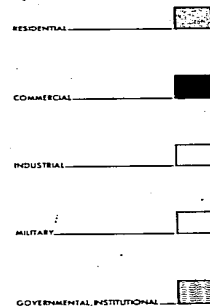
VEGETATION
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FUNCTIONAL
DIVISIONS OF
BUILT-UP AREA



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PREFACE

The Urban Intelligence Brief is a concise digest of all-source intelligence required for strategic and high-level operational planning. It is designed to provide consumers with intelligence that cannot be sanitized for use in collateral urban area studies. This brief provides all-source intelligence annotations keyed to a mosaic of TALENT-KEYHOLE photography; data on vegetation, functional divisions and building density of the principal urban area are provided by small inset maps. Aspects of the urban area that are not readily apparent on the mosaic are highlighted in the summary-type narrative.

I. PHYSICAL ASPECTS

Location: Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy is located on the east coast of Kamchatka Peninsula about 175 miles northeast of its extreme southern point. **Geographic orientation:** The city of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy occupies a site on the eastern shore of Avachinskaya Guba; satellite urban developments are located on the opposite side of the bay and extend north along Avacha River. Terrain is rugged and mountainous, with the highest elevations to the northeast. Steep hills ranging in elevation from 305 to 570 meters above sea level extend to the bay and terminate in cliffs at the shoreline; as a result, the city is primarily built on terraced hillsides. Several streams flow generally southeastward in the environs; the largest, Avacha River, empties into Avachinskaya Guba west of the city. Soils, 0.6 meter or less in thickness near hills, consist of silty sand and sand with volcanic ash and coarse fragments; near the coast and in marshy areas the soils are more than 6 meters deep. Bedrock, chiefly basalt, underlies the entire area and is exposed on scattered hills. Deciduous forest surrounds the built-up area and extends to the environs, generally occupying the lower elevations. Grass or scrub generally occurs at higher elevations, and cultivated areas are along the stream valleys.

Climate: The climate is characterized by very cold winters and cool summers. The coldest months (December, January, and February) have mean daily minimum temperatures that range between 10° and 14°F; mean daily maximums are between 23° and 27°F. The months of June through August have mean daily maximum temperatures that do not exceed the lower 60's, and the mean daily minimums are between 40° and 46°F. Mean annual precipitation is more than 80 centimeters; precipitation is highest in October and lowest in May. Snow falls on an average of 68 days per year between October and May, and usually covers the ground from mid-November to early May. Mean depth of snow cover for a 10-day period is greatest (up to 112 centimeters) in early April. There are four known weather facilities located in the Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy area. The Petropavlovsk Observatory (exact location unknown) is under the control of the U.S.S.R. Hydrometeorological Service and is the headquarters for all civil weather reporting services on Kamchatka Peninsula. Surface weather conditions are made at 3-hour intervals at the Observatory and the station at the submarine base; hourly observations are made at the Yelizovo weather station. Sea condition reports are made at 6-hour intervals at the submarine base. The weather facility at Ozero Khalakhtyrka operates only during the summer months when it is possible to conduct seaplane operations.

II. SIGNIFICANCE

Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy is the administrative center of Kamchatskaya Oblast' and headquarters for various military installations in the area. It is the only major naval base in Eastern Siberia with year-round access to the Pacific Ocean. A long-range submarine base is located here, and missile-range instrumentation ships in the Pacific utilize it as a home port. Missile and earth-satellite tracking stations and aircraft direction-finding radio stations located in the area also contribute to the city's significance. Several scientific institutions, including some devoted to the study of volcanoes and oceanography, have branches in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy. The population of the city is approximately 100,000.

III. UTILITIES, SERVICES, FACILITIES

Water supply: Water for Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy is piped from nearby streams and underground sources. A 20-mile pipeline system serves the main part of the city as well as portions of the suburbs. The location of reservoirs and pumping stations is not known. Geological surveys are presently underway for new underground sources of water to permit expansion of the city's water system. **Sewage disposal:** Facilities for sewage disposal are very limited, and there are no known treatment plants. A sewerage system serves the central part of the city and empties wastes untreated into the bay. As new residential areas are completed, they are connected to the sewer line. Information is not available on the present existence of storm drains; however, plans in 1961 called for the construction of 10 kilometers of storm drains.

Hospitals: There are at least 15 hospitals in the urban area, most of which are probably military. In addition, there are a number of clinics and maternity homes. Sanitariums are also located in the urban area, particularly near hot springs in the vicinity of Paratunka. Medical facilities have been expanded in recent years with the construction and expansion of hospitals. A medical school is located somewhere in the main part of the city. At Yelizovo there is a new, large hospital complex under construction.

Electric power: The city's principal supply of electric power is from seven small diesel and coal-fired powerplants (exact locations of individual plants undetermined), which have a total installed capacity of 13,000 kilowatts. The municipal powerplant (location undetermined) is a diesel facility with an installed capacity of 2,500 kilowatts. Shipyard 412 is supplied with electric power by a 5,000-kilowatt electric power train and a 1,000-kilowatt diesel powerplant. Four additional powerplants (capacities undetermined) in the port area satisfy the power requirements in that area. Electric power stations of undetermined capacity are also located at Seroglazka, Yelizovo, the submarine base, Ozero Khalakhtyrka Seaplane Station, and the radio center (unlocated). The Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy Heat and Power Plant (TETS) (initial installed capacity 12,000 kilowatts), now under construction at an undetermined site, is to be ready for operation sometime during 1965 -- future plans call for an additional capacity of 12,000 kilowatts and possible further expansion to a total capacity of 36,000 kilowatts. A powerplant of undetermined capacity is under construction at the Sel'devaya Naval Repair Base, and an experimental geothermal powerplant (capacity 500 kilowatts) is to be put in operation in the first half of 1965 in conjunction with the construction of large hothouses at Paratunka. A geothermal plant is being constructed about 150 miles southwest of the city which will supplement the local heat and power supply. **Telecommunications:** Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy is a main telecommunications control point for Kamchatka Peninsula. It has local and long-distance exchanges and a telegraph service. A new 3,000-line local automatic telephone system put into operation in late 1964 has a planned capacity of 4,500 lines. Long-distance telephone and telegraph connections are via carrier-equipped, open-wire landlines. At present only one long-distance line is in operation, but the entire system will be upgraded to 12 channels in 1965. With the initiation of service in January 1965 of the coaxial submarine cable linking Kamchatka Peninsula with the mainland, direct telephone service to Moscow is scheduled for 2 hours a day. There is a regional high-frequency AM radio broadcast station, a wired broadcast net for local program dissemination, and a TV station. Several special-purpose radio stations are maintained for aeronautical and maritime services. Two Krug direction-finding stations are located east and west of the urban area. The earth-satellite tracking station at Khutor is important in the Soviet satellite and ICBM programs.

Internal and external communications:

Internal: The city has about 80 kilometers of overhead trolley buslines. It has been reported that there is a "subway," but no details are available on this service.

External: **Airline** -- The principal means of transportation linking Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy with the rest of Kamchatka Peninsula and the U.S.S.R. is by air. There are three airfields and two seaplane bases in the area. Scheduled flights link Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy with other centers of the Peninsula, particularly along the eastern and western coasts. Throughout the year, a scheduled daily flight from Yelizovo connects Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy with Moscow via Khabarovsk; during the summer, from 15 May to 15 October, an additional daily flight is scheduled. There is no rail transportation. **Highway** -- An asphalt road connects Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy with Yelizovo; beyond that point, improved dirt roads link the urban area with other towns on the Peninsula. **Marine** -- Regular passenger and freight services link the city with Vladivostok, but the port is closed to all foreign shipping.

Storage: The numerous military installations scattered throughout the urban area provide the most extensive storage facilities. About 185 buildings among these installations provide nearly 105,000 square meters of storage space. Munitions storage areas are located at Yelizovo and Koryaki, and east-southeast of the submarine base. Missile and probable nuclear warhead storage areas are located near the shore at Staraya Tar'ya; the naval missile storage facilities in that area contain about 9,400 square meters of storage space. Commercial warehousing, particularly in the port areas, is extensive. In the main port area there are at least 19 warehouses with a total floor area of 14,000 square meters. Grain warehouses are reported to be on the southwest side of Ozero Koltushnoye. Three large POL storage areas containing a total of 80 tanks are situated in the Seroglazka and Mokhovaya areas. A 15-tank underground POL storage area is located on the northern side of Tar'ya Peninsula. Smaller POL storage areas are located in the vicinity of the port and at the airfields. Cold storage facilities are available at the several fish canneries and at local dairies. A cold storage plant which was opened recently in the port has a capacity of 10,000 tons. Because of the building density in the port area, open storage is very limited; the most extensive potential open storage areas are at the airfields.

Billeting: The numerous military installations in the urban area provide billeting for about 20,000 military personnel. The largest facility is the submarine base in Bukhta Tar'ya, with accommodations for over 5,600 personnel. There are 47 schools, some of which have dormitories associated with them, that provide additional billeting facilities.

IV. INDUSTRY

The most significant industry in the urban area is ship repairing, for which there are six installations. Shipyard 412, the most important of these, is the largest industrial enterprise of any type in the city. To meet the needs of expanding naval activities, a new repair facility is being constructed on Bukhta Sel'devaya. The only other industrial installation of any significance in the urban area is the fish canneries and tin-can factory on Rakovaya Guba. The tin-can factory also supplies other small canneries in the urban area and others along the Kamchatka coast. Other industries consist of an aircraft repair plant, a small flour mill, dairies, sawmill, furniture factory, and a garment factory. A building materials combine is located somewhere northwest of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy along the Yelizovo Highway.

V. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND OTHER FACILITIES

As the administrative center of Kamchatskaya Oblast', Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy has the usual associated government buildings. There are numerous schools in the area, including the Kamchatka State Pedagogical Institute and the Kamchatka Marine Technical School. The Kamchatka branch of the Pacific Ocean Scientific Research Institute of Fish Economy and Oceanography is located here, and the Institute of Volcanology has recently opened a branch in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy. Several seismic stations are located in the urban area, including one at Paratunka. A hydroacoustics station is reported under construction on the west coast of Avachinskaya Guba.

VI. MILITARY ASPECTS

The military importance of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy lies in its many naval installations, and especially the submarine base on Tar'ya Peninsula. It is the headquarters of the Kamchatka Flotilla and an air defense zone and sector headquarters. The 22nd Militarized Rifle Division is headquartered in Yelizovo. Khutor is the site for missile and earth-satellite tracking stations and aircraft direction-finding radio stations. There are several coastal artillery defense positions in the vicinity.

VII. BASE SOURCES

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